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Size 6 to 14 years.

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ESORTS AND HOTELS

CALIFORNIA
AND THE EXPOSITIONS

OTEL SEVILLE

HEALTH RESORTS

This Paper Consists of Two
Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 88. C

BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

* PRICE ONE CENT. ESTABLISHED 1842

BERLIN TO CITE BRITISH "STARVE" ORDER

POLICE HALT PISTOL BATTLE IN BALLOT WAR

Sweitzer Man and Harri-
son Leader Draw in
Canal Street.

Ballot War Up to Date.

State's Attorney Hoyne gets fraud
information from "sneaker."
Detectives begin investigation of
registration in Eighteenth ward.
Barney Grogan, ward boss, who de-
scribed Harrison camp for Sweitzer,
remains in custody.

Joe Gordon, Jeweler, who "broke"
with Grogan, remains in Harrison
camp to pay off old grudge.
Gordon assaulted Grogan in city hall.
Gordon suspected as "sneaker,"
and marked for death.

Gordon and Tom Gary, a Grogan
henchman, meet with drawn guns.
Police arrive in time to prevent
gun fight.

Hoyne continues investigation of
Sweitzer registration, arresting sus-
pects, threatens grand jury action.
Sweitzer forces food election com-
missioners' office with affidavits
against Harrison registration.

Joe Gordon, a Harrison supporter, and
Tom Gary, a Sweitzer worker, frayed
other with guns yesterday in front of
the homes of Clemons & Hanno, at 40 South
Canal street.

The incident was the first armed out-
break in the political feud which has
been splitting the Democratic forces of
the Eighteenth ward for a month.

Joe Gordon and Barney Grogan are lit-
tle enemies. Gary bears the reputation
of being one of Grogan's most depend-
able henchmen. In west side parlance it
is known that Gordon "is no slouch."

Named Grogan in City Hall.
Grogan assaulted Grogan on Thursday
in the city hall. Grogan, who is the
Sweitzer candidate for the Democratic
nomination for alderman, was struck be-
hind the ear while talking to friends.

Gordon boasted of the blow and said he
had no fears for the widespread rumors
that Grogan had a string of gunmen "out
to get him." Gordon said he was ready
and able to take care of himself.

It was no surprise then when the police
of the Desplains street station received
word that the rival gangs were about to
clash with drawn guns. A patrol wagon
of policemen was dispatched to the scene
and from State's Attorney Hoyne's office
a flying squadron of detectives was sent
to the Canal street address before the
trouble started.

Gordon and Gary and two of Gary's
companions were arrested. They gave
the names of Edward Finkelson of 2010
Monroe street, and Charles Conway of
1200 Carroll avenue. At a late hour at
night all four men were being questioned
in the state's attorney's office.

Fred Hogan in 1913.
The feud between Grogan and Gordon
dates back to 1913 when Gordon and Gary
and David Ross were co-defendants in the
vote fraud indictments brought by Special
State's Attorney John E. Northrup. Up to
that time Gordon had been a "Grogan"
man and a Harrison supporter in the
ward.

According to the police report, a cam-
paign poster bearing the smiling visage
of Grogan was the immediate cause of
the gun flourishing.

Gordon was in the Canal street saloon
when Gary entered with two men and
asked what had become of the Grogan
man.

WE SINCERELY HOPE THEY PERSUADE THEM TO STOP FIGHTING



THE WEATHER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

For Chicago and vic-
inity: Fair and
slightly warmer Sat-
urday, Sunday rain
or snow and some-
what colder; strong
easterly winds prob-
ably becoming a
gale shifting to
westerly Sunday.
For Illinois—Rain Sat-
urday, with warmer
in the extreme north
clearing and colder,
increasing west wind,
probably reaching a
gale force on Saturday.
Sunrise, 6:44; sunset,
5:40; moonrise, 5:30 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)
Maximum, 9 a. m., 41;
Minimum, 1 p. m., 33;
8 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 37;
12 m., 36; 2 p. m., 35;
4 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 33;
8 p. m., 32; 10 p. m., 31;
12 m., 30; 2 a. m., 29;
4 a. m., 28; 6 a. m., 27;
8 a. m., 26; 10 a. m., 25;
12 m., 24; 2 p. m., 23;
4 p. m., 22; 6 p. m., 21;
8 p. m., 20; 10 p. m., 19;
12 m., 18; 2 a. m., 17;
4 a. m., 16; 6 a. m., 15;
8 a. m., 14; 10 a. m., 13;
12 m., 12; 2 p. m., 11;
4 p. m., 10; 6 p. m., 9;
8 p. m., 8; 10 p. m., 7;
12 m., 6; 2 a. m., 5;
4 a. m., 4; 6 a. m., 3;
8 a. m., 2; 10 a. m., 1;
12 m., 0; 2 p. m., -1;
4 p. m., -2; 6 p. m., -3;
8 p. m., -4; 10 p. m., -5;
12 m., -6; 2 a. m., -7;
4 a. m., -8; 6 a. m., -9;
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12 m., -732; 2 p. m., -733;
4 p. m., -734; 6 p. m., -735;
8 p. m., -736; 10 p. m., -737;
12 m., -738; 2 a. m., -739;
4 a. m., -740; 6 a. m., -741;
8 a. m., -742; 10 a. m., -743;
12 m., -744; 2 p. m., -745;
4 p. m., -746; 6 p. m., -747;
8 p. m., -748; 10 p. m., -749;
12 m., -750; 2 a. m., -751;
4 a. m., -752; 6 a. m., -753;
8 a. m., -754; 10 a. m., -755;
12 m., -756; 2 p. m., -757;
4 p. m., -758; 6 p. m., -759;
8 p. m., -760; 10 p. m., -761;
12 m., -762; 2 a. m., -763;
4 a. m., -764; 6 a. m., -765;
8 a. m., -766; 10 a. m., -767;
12 m., -768; 2 p. m., -769;
4 p. m., -770; 6 p.

Diplomatic correspondence of Henry Van Dyke, United States minister to Holland and Luxembourg.

Senator La Follette delivered a speech in the senate proposing a conference of neutral nations to endeavor to end the war and to devise measures for the protection of neutral interests affected by the conflict.

President Wilson received the first installment of Sir Edward Grey's complete response to the American note of Dec. 23, protesting against British interference with American commerce with neutral European nations.

The cabinet discussed the rejoinder that will be made to the British answer in which it will be insisted that Great Britain has exceeded its right under international law to "visit and search" neutral ships for contraband of war.

The administration, through the state department, proposed to Great Britain a postponement, pending diplomatic negotiation, of the reference of the seizure of the cargo of the Wilhelmus to the British prize court.

The British embassy and American consuls in London are discussing today an agreement permitting the importation of British raw wool on condition that the finished product be exported only to Great Britain and its allies.

Speculate on Notes Reception.

All Washington is discussing today the notes dispatched by the administration to Germany and Great Britain and speculating upon the probable tone of the reception of the American warnings by these belligerents.

While there was no authorized expression, it was evident that the neutral diplomats in general gave both notes their approval because of the identity of interest of their governments and the United States in the circumstances.

The opposition of a powerful neutral government to the practices suggested by the Lusitania incident or the threatened attacks on merchant vessels was considered as likely to have a most beneficial effect and there were indications that the argument of the American government would be followed in a joint protest to both Germany and Great Britain by the three Scandinavian countries, as well as separate representations from the other neutrals of Europe.

German Reply to Be Friendly.

Administration officials are confident Germany will give the suggested assurances that its navy will not exceed the acknowledged right of "visit and search" of American vessels and will not harm Americans aboard ships of belligerent nationality.

The British cabinet comments upon the warning sent to the London government increases the confidence of administration officials that Great Britain will take immediate steps to prevent the use of the American flag to deceive the enemy as in the case of the Lusitania.

Nevertheless cables intimate that the Lusitania will leave the Mersey tomorrow flying the American flag.

Bally to Wilson's Support.

Among senators and congressmen, regardless of political affiliation, there was a noticeable disposition to rally to the support of the administration policy of dealing with the vexatious developments of the war affecting American interests.

The first tone of the notes to Germany and Great Britain were generally commended by Republicans and Progressives as well as by Democrats.

Criticism of the steps taken by the administration emanated almost entirely from German-American members of congress and other pronounced sympathizers with the cause of the belligerent whom President Wilson denominated "hyphenated Americans."

Criticism Tones of Notes.

Probably the most prominent German-American in congress had the following to say of the notes:

"The American people are treated to the disgusting sight of Uncle Sam employing the honeyed phrases of the hypocrite to beseech a boon of Great Britain, while in the next breath he employs the thinnest glosses of courtesy to convey an insulting message to Germany to get off the seat."

"I will not say publicly what I think of these notes, because my sentiments would surely be distorted, and it would form the basis of another attack upon those of us who are called hyphenated Americans."

"Nevertheless, I do feel that no truly patriotic American citizen, no matter what his ancestry may be, can read those two notes, printed side by side, and not suffer a feeling of lost self-respect and offense at those who are responsible for their authorship."

Attitude of Hostility?

The German-American members assert privately that the threat contained in the German note are so pointed that the German government would be warranted in believing that the United States has deliberately assumed an attitude of hostility.

They assert that the statement in the

British and German Newspaper Comment on America's Notes to the Belligerents

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1915. A. M.—Some of the London morning papers, notably the Times and the Daily Telegraph, apparently are awaiting the publication of the text of the note sent by the United States government to Germany and England dealing respectively with Germany's sea war some proclamation and with the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen before commenting generally.

However, what is characterized as the dignity and firmness of the note to Germany is approved greatly, and hardly any complaint is made as to the tone or contents of the note to England.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial reference to the German note, says that "for all its firmness, the note is not provocative."

The paper adds, regarding the note to England, that the president of the United States cannot impugn the device of employing a neutral flag, but that his concern that it should not become a rule is reasonable and will be met in a sympathetic spirit.

The Daily News, discussing editorially the two notes, admits no fault can be found by any reasonable man with their spirit or terms. Continuing, it says:

"To those who conceive it the duty of the United States to throw itself into the European struggle the claim laid down by the note is not only reasonable, but it is a claim which cannot be said that in either one there is any lack of definiteness where definiteness is necessary."

"It may be regretted that President Wilson should not have found it possible to include in the note some protest, not merely against the formal illegality of Germany's threefold procedure, but against its monstrous inhumanity. It is to be assumed he felt this side of the matter could fairly be left to American public opinion, which by no means is tongue-tied."

"With regard to the note to this country, it is to be observed President Wilson's words by no means challenge neutrality. It has not succeeded, but the British foreign office, it is quite natural, and indeed inevitable, that having regard for the great American interests involved, the Washington government had to view with anxiety and solicitude any general use of the United States flag by British vessels traversing the waters proclaimed by Germany."

"The utmost the foreign office claimed was the right of a British vessel when escaping from an attack to fly a neutral flag as a ruse de guerre. It is easy to see how the United States, and indeed all neutrals, may view with uneasiness the prospect of a general assumption by threatened ships of colors other than their own. The use of neutral flags is an expedient to be adopted very sparingly, not so much because Germany announced its intention of disregarding it as because it may involve endless complications with the neutrals themselves. It is not worth this."

The Daily Telegraph says with regard to the United States note to the British government:

"No exception can be taken to the tone in which it is couched," while that to Germany is "the stiffest reminder which the enemy has received of the fruits of its policy of frightfulness." The Germans, it adds, "have so far gained no advantage from the ridiculous and outrageous Berlin decree, and the British people, with confidence in British seamanship, resource, and courage, will await further development of the enemy's adoption of piracy on the high seas in unabated assurance that it is the throw of the dice by a desperate hand."

The Chronicle, in an editorial on the American note to Germany says:

"There is an uncompromising directness about its expressions, the significance of which will be lost in Berlin. This strong remonstrance from the greatest of the neutral powers may have a chastening effect on Germany, so far as we can judge by summaries that have reached this side."

There is no cause for complaint in the character of the American note to this country. As was to be expected, mention is made of the Lusitania incident, and it is not surprising to learn the United States government will view with anxiety and solicitude any general use of the American flag by British vessels. That is natural enough.

"It will be observed that the American government does not challenge the legality of the use of a neutral flag in these circumstances. Such use of a neutral flag by a merchant vessel in peril from a ship of war long has been admitted to be permissible as a ruse de guerre. In no circumstances could this rule be more morally and legally defensible than when it is practiced by a merchant vessel which, by monstrous violation of the rules of naval war, is liable to be torpedoed without warning and to be lost with all hands. Such methods of naval warfare are worse than piracy. That Germany's threat to indulge in them has shocked American opinion is evident from the voice of the American press and the text of the Washington note."

The Standard in an editorial says:

"Since Germany seeks to blockade us we have the right and duty to blockade Germany. The way to do it is to announce that we shall regard all cargoes destined for enemy countries as liable to seizure. This may annoy some neutrals. It probably will give pleasure to others who have been deeply incensed by the piracy proclamation. In any case, while we should take all reasonable steps to avert harm to our ships and loss from our friends in other countries our prime function is to protect ourselves and weaken the enemy."

The Radical National in an editorial written before the contents of the Ameri-

BRITISH EXPERTS INSIST FLAG USE IS NOT UNLAWFUL

Call Subterfuge Justifiable, but Aver Germany's Edict Is Mad Dog Policy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Feb. 12.—The friendly tone and intention of the Washington note to Great Britain on the neutral flag question is recognized here, and it is believed the British government can reply in terms that will allay the uneasiness caused in the United States by the statement that the Lusitania expedition is to be followed generally by the British merchant marine.

The special announcement by the Cunard company that Americans booking passages have suggested that the Lusitania should again fly the American flag on the outward trip causes the Pall Mall Gazette to observe that "the question, as it presents itself to Americans, will be: Does the fact that Americans travel in a British ship give the Germans the right to kill them?"

It also points out that there will be "no danger of an American ship being sunk if German craft behave as every usage of war dictates and board every ship they stop for examination of its papers."

Await Full Text of Note.

However, there naturally is a disposition to await the full text of the note before attempting detailed comment.

The note to Germany really excites more public interest here than that to Great Britain itself, as it is felt that the gravest issues may hang on the character of the reply from Wilhelmstrasse.

There is no expectation here that Germany will modify its blockade to meet the requirements of international law, for one of its semi-official papers already has confessed that to do so would be suicide. The essence of its blockade program is its lawlessness, otherwise its frightfulness, and as its promulgation has been hailed with delirious joy by German public opinion, its abandonment would provoke corresponding indignation and disappointment.

Experts Defend Use of Flag.

Coincident with the receipt by the foreign office of the United States' note relating to the flying of the American flag on British vessels two English experts on admiralty and international law have expressed their opinions on the question of Great Britain's right to use a neutral flag to protect its ships from destruction without notice by German submarines.

These experts are Commander Carl von Bellars, M. P., formerly of the royal navy, and Thomas Gibson Bowles, formerly M. P. Both are agreed that Americans have no real cause for complaint against the hoisting of neutral colors by British merchantmen, particularly when that is done to safeguard American passengers.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMER STRUCK BY A TORPEDO?

Torquay Towed Into Scarborough Harbor in Sinking Condition—Germans Hold Up Dutch Ship.

SCARBOROUGH, Feb. 12.—The new cargo steamer Torquay of Dartmouth was towed into Scarborough harbor tonight in a sinking condition, after striking a mine or having been torpedoed eight miles east of this port. One man was killed and two were injured.

Germans Hold Up Dutch Boat.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rotterdam says that the Dutch steamer Diederik, flying the Dutch flag, was stopped by a German submarine in the North Sea. It was compelled to show its papers, after which it was permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.



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note that the United States is not open to criticism of unilateral action to which the German government believes the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open, is the same of hypocrisy and will be so regarded by the German chancellor.

On the other hand, they assert if England needed any further assurance of the cordial sympathy of the United States, it is to be found in almost every line of the British note.

Renewed activity to get some sort of a report out of the foreign affairs committee of the house on the Volmer resolution to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to belligerent countries has begun immediately after the publication of these letters.

Chairman Flood has refused to call the committee together again for the purpose of considering this resolution and an effort is now being made to get a majority of the committee members to sign a request for a meeting, which will force the chairman's hand.

La Follette's Speech Scores.

Senator La Follette's speech was the most important utterance in congress so far concerning the proposal to bring neutral nations together to consider safeguards of their own rights and to seek to end the war.

The senate's pending resolution authorizes the president to call such a conference, but probably will not be passed by this congress, although it will be seriously considered by the foreign relations committee and discussed by other senators on the floor.

After pointing out the evident anxiety of the belligerents to retain the good opinion of the United States, Senator La Follette said:

"If the nations who are locked in this death struggle feel that the approbation of a single neutral country is of so much value that they have employed every conceivable means through powerful governmental agencies to secure it, how potent will be the moral effect of a combination of all neutral nations, backed by the united voice of 800,000,000 people, pleading with a friendly persistence that the world should be free from the horrors of this war and demanding a peaceable recognition of neutral rights."

Conference Is Imperative.

"But, Mr. President, if broad humanitarian considerations do not move the neutral nations to meet in conference with a view of tendering their best offices in mediation, then, sir, I say that a proper concern for the welfare of the nations at peace makes it imperative that such a conference should be called. It is demanded for the preservation of the sovereign rights and the integrity and peace of the neutral nations of the world."

"Great Britain assumes the right to fly our flag in self-protection. We are warned that Germany may not be able to determine whether our flag designates a neutral or an enemy. England from day to day enlarges its list of contraband and pleads with a friendly persistence that the world should be free from the horrors of this war and demanding a peaceable recognition of neutral rights."

Propositions for Peace.

"There are two or three propositions which the highest authorities agree are fundamental to permanent peace. These I mention in passing:

"The first, perhaps, is the limitation of armaments and the nationalization of the manufacture of all equipment and supplies exclusively for military and naval purposes."

"Another is the prohibition of the exportation of arms, ammunition, artillery, vessels of war, armor plate, torpedoes, or anything used exclusively for military or naval purposes from one country to another."

"The secretary of commerce reports that in the month of November, 1914, American manufacturers shipped to England cartridges valued at \$1,281,236, amounting to 50,000,000 rounds. It is estimated that the soldier is killed or wounded for every thousand rounds fired in battle. Hence in one month we shipped to England enough cartridges to kill or wound 50,000 human beings."

Should Not Permit Arms Trade.

"It is revolting that we should encourage or permit traffic in arms and ammunition by private capital for profit with organized governments, thus promoting selfish interests to influence legislation increasing appropriations in preparation for war and furnishing incentive to intrigue in domestic and foreign affairs."

"Transmission of the first installment of Great Britain's supplementary note in answer to the American protest against interference with neutral shipping by the British fleet was completed today and the state department's cable experts began deciphering it."

About 5,000 code words have been received, and as it is understood that there are twice as many more to come, it probably will be two or three days before the communication is ready for consideration by Secretary Bryan.

GERMANY EXTENDS WAR ZONE.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—Germany has informed the Scandinavian governments that no foreign fishing or coasting ships will be permitted, until further notice, within a certain area off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein or off the German North sea coast westward of the Elbe and west of the islands of the East Frisian islands. Scandinavian coasting vessels plying between ports in the Baltic and between Scandinavia and Holland henceforth will give a wide berth to German territorial waters.

ILLINOIS TO SEND FOOD SHIP TO HELP STARVING BELGIUM.

ILLINOIS State Grain Dealers' Association Offers to Co-operate in Task of Mercy.

ILLINOIS is to send a full shipload of foodstuffs to the starving women, children and old men of Belgium. Chairman Herbert Hoover of the commission for relief in Belgium, has cabled from London, asking New York headquarters if Illinois will not follow the example of eastern states.

The Chicago commission has offered to include in this shipload the \$100,000 worth of food which Chicago has been asked to raise at once.

The Illinois State Grain Dealers' association has taken up the work, and Secretary S. W. Strong at Urbana, will arrange with the grain dealers and with the farmers of the state for contributions of wheat, flour or money. Mr. Strong writes that at Towner, where there is a co-operative elevator kept by a number of farmers, the members have offered to give either 4000 bush or 1,000 bushels of oats. All over the state committees on relief are to be formed.

Cash and checks for Belgian relief are being received by W. J. Chalmers, treasurer, 72 West Adams street. Supplies are received on consignment, 322 North Clark street, and shipped free of charge. For information call Randolph 2252.

FRANCE TO BAR ABSINTHE.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The chamber of deputies today adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT SAYS BRITISH SEEK HIS LIFE.

Offers Evidence at Berlin to Prove Attempt Was Made to Capture Him.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Sir Roger Casement, leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, published here today an open letter to Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, alleging that he, Sir Roger, has documentary evidence to substantiate charges which he makes that the British government is in a conspiracy to have him captured or killed.

Sir Roger made a statement, the Overseas News agency says, charging Manfred de C. Findlay, British minister to Norway, with conspiring with Sir Roger's man servant, a Norwegian, for his capture or death, for which the servant would receive \$25,000.

Sir Roger showed a photographic copy of what purported to be a letter written on British legation paper by Christians in the minister's handwriting and over his signature.

TRADE DISABLED CAPTIVES.

German-British Exchange Arranged Under Plan Fostered by Pope Benedict.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The first exchanges of disabled prisoners of war under the plan of Pope Benedict were arranged today through the Berlin embassy. One hundred and forty-six British prisoners went for further service while Germany Feb. 10 and Great Britain will release 107 Germans.

Prince Albert Rejoins Navy.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1:30 p. m.—Prince Albert, who was operated on for appendicitis last September, has been passed by the medical board and has rejoined his ship.

JAPAN HALTS CONFERENCES ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Nipponese Government Not Satisfied with Attitude of Conference—Chinese Still Hopeful.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—The conferences which have been in progress between diplomatic representatives of China and Japan concerning the future political relations of the countries were terminated yesterday by the Japanese minister, Eki Hiroki, who informed the Chinese foreign minister, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, that Japan was not altogether satisfied with China's attitude.

Today, however, the Chinese government instructed its minister at Tokyo to consult with Baron Kato, Japanese foreign minister, with a view to compromising the differences if possible.

It is stated that the Chinese foreign minister recognized the right of Japan to make proposals concerning Manchuria and Shantung, but was inclined to differ with Japan in regard to the matters at issue which affect the other provinces.

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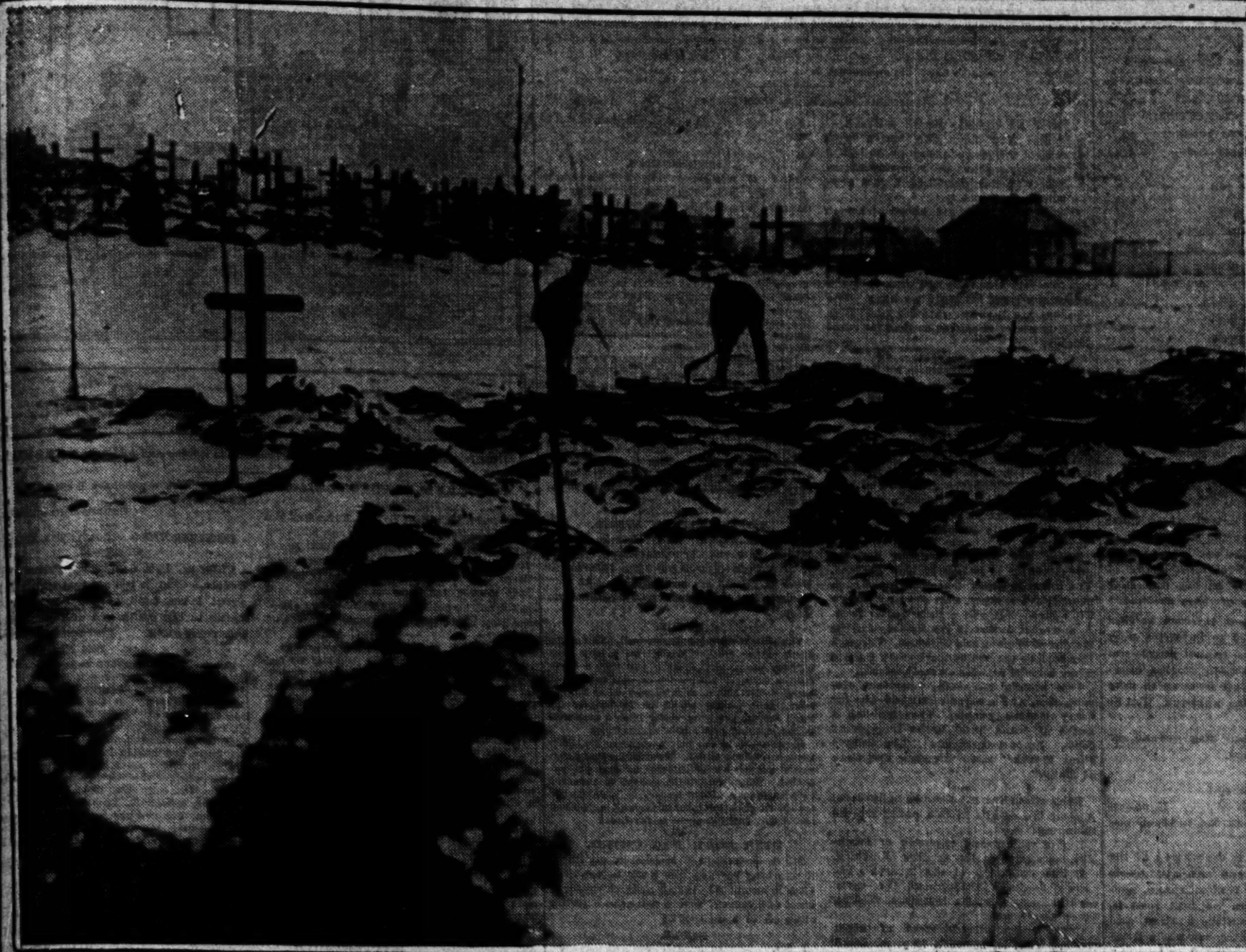
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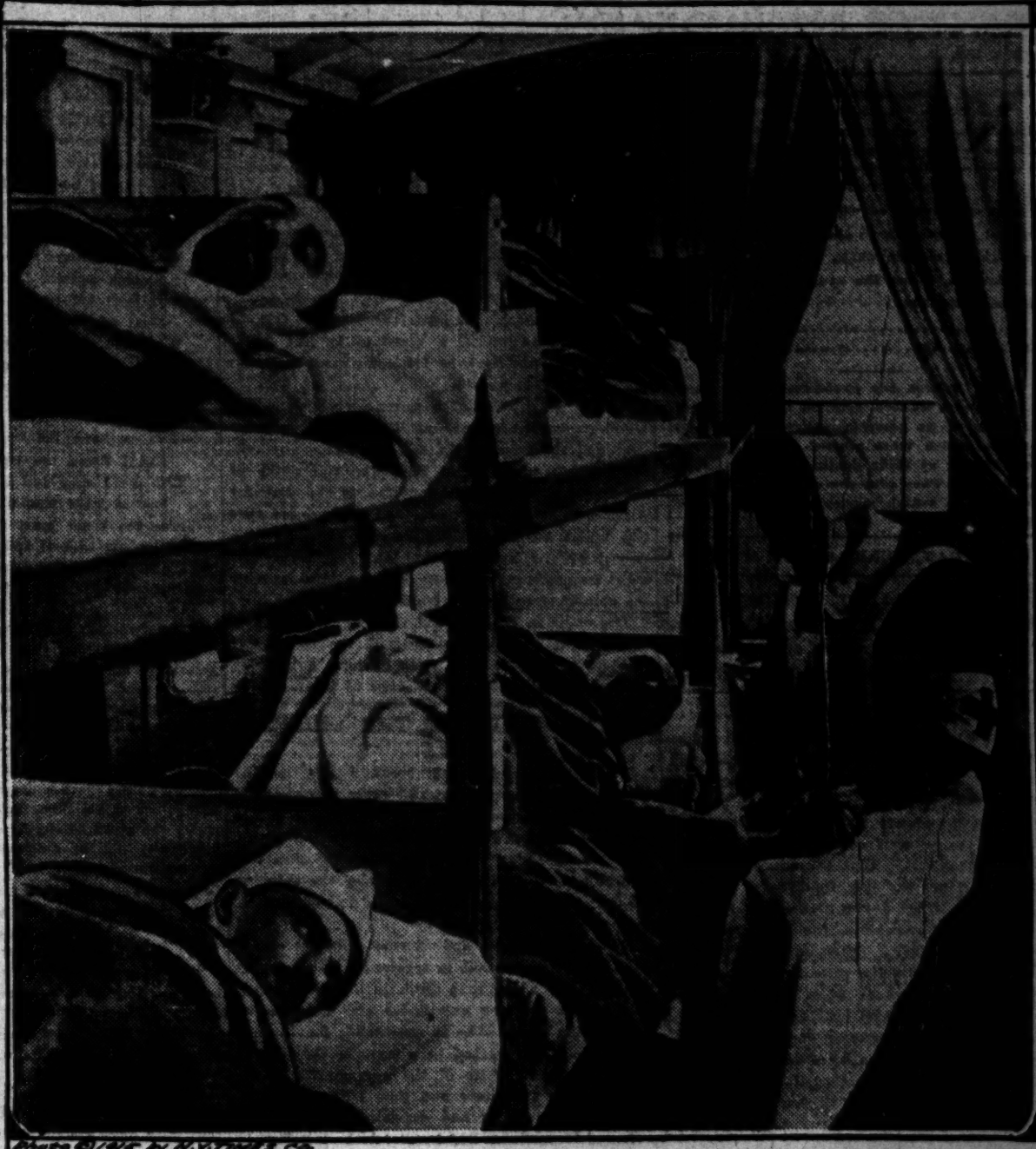
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"WINDSOR & NEWTON'S" "ECLAIR" "CAMMIDGE"

Scenes Along the German Battle Lines.



GERMAN BURIAL GROUND IN WESTERN BELGIUM—The groups of crosses in the background mark the graves of scores of the Kaiser's soldiers who have fallen in battle. Other graves are being made in the foreground. These sad reminders of the terrible carnage in the western war zone are found all over Belgium and Northern France. Snow has partly obliterated the mounds but new ones are being constantly added.



INTERIOR OF GERMAN HOSPITAL TRAIN—The German authorities employ special trains to convey wounded soldiers from the front to Berlin and other larger cities where they have larger hospital facilities. The cars are fitted with double deck berths and the patients travel in comparative comfort. Complete surgical equipment is also provided. Every effort is made to relieve the field and base hospitals by taking the wounded men into Germany.



PROTECTING HORSES FROM WINTRY BLASTS ON BATTLE FRONT—The members of a cavalry troop have taken advantage of a double row of trees to construct a shelter for their mounts from the biting winds. Mats of straw were strung along wires for the walls of the corral, there being no way of putting a roof over the animals.



GERMANY CONSERVING ITS HORSEFLESH—The war has told a heavy toll on man's faithful friend, the horse. In spite of the large use made of motors, the horse still plays a highly important part in battle, especially in the artillery and transport service. Nothing on four legs is passed by, and in the invasion of Poland the Germans have gathered up all horses in sight and sent them into Germany or the army headquarters of the troops on the battle fronts.



THE BATTLE FRONT IN THE EAST—The heavily reinforced German army has forced the Russians again to evacuate East Prussia and fall back on the chain of fortresses in Poland to await the threatened German invasion in the north. The Germans practically have abandoned their offensive in central Poland before Warsaw and the next great battle probably will be fought in the semi-circular strip of Polish territory between the East Prussian frontier and the Russian fortress line of Kovno, Grodno, Brest-Litovsk, and Novo-Georgievsk. In the south the Russians maintain their hold on the Carpathian mountain passes and the northern part of Bukovina.



GERMAN ADVANCE GUARD IN ACTION—This picture shows how heavily the German infantry man is burdened by his equipment on the march. His knapsack, blanket and ammunition make a large load to carry, but it apparently has little effect on ability of the Kaiser's troops to cover long distances by forced marches.

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Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune,"
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and regulations, being the average from April 1,
1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:
Daily 302,216
Sunday 459,728

The above figures are estimates of all papers
which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, dupli-
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late in arriving at their destination, or that re-
mained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers
paid for but on which money no paid has been
refunded.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

"Our country in her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

PASSING THE BUCK.

Three years ago the commission on unemploy-
ment was created. It has investigated, considered,
and reported. After the war began an emergency
employment commission was formed. It has re-
ported, and in accordance with its recommendation
an industrial employment commission of ten was
created and appointed. That commission in turn
called for and there was duly appointed a commit-
tee of 100. The other day it was called together
by the industrial commission, the total assembly
numbering about fifteen. After an executive ses-
sion it was decided that the primary responsibility
for emergency measures of relief for the unem-
ployed rests upon the mayor and city council.

LIQUOR IN THE WAY.

Conditions at Springfield represent a partial
breakdown in the system of representative govern-
ment. Gov. Duane sits by helplessly and
twiddles his fingers waiting the moment when it
will please the representatives of the common-
wealth of Illinois to listen to his recommendations.
He cannot do anything else. His party is
not charged with responsibility for organizing
the house of representatives and moral situa-
tion would have as much chance with a wild
hog as it would have in Springfield.

The people of the state evidently are apathetic
and indifferent. Seemingly the assembly has
been abandoned to its devices as a thing over
which the people exercise no control and to
which they have no relation. Rum, although
thus far unable to elect a speaker, has been
sufficiently powerful to prevent the election of one.

AN EXAMPLE SET BY CLUB WOMEN.

An excellent piece of emergency work has been
done by the women's club of this city, and it should
not pass unnoticed and unheeded. There is, more-
over, a moral in it—that the way to do a thing is
to do it.

The club established some months ago an em-
ergency bureau in order to contribute its mite to
the solution of the terribly knotty and grave unem-
ployment problem. Several members offered to give
practically all of their time to the work of that
bureau, while others agreed to serve on a committee
to have general charge of the bureau. An efficient
superintendent was employed, and only a little over
\$6,000 collected to defray the expenses of the service.
A sewing room was established to give employment
to women and girls for whom other work might not
be found. The bureau, in a model report by the
chairman of the committee, stated the other day that
the following positions had been procured by it:
Housework, \$10; day labor, 407; office work, 201;
plain sewing, 80. No applicant was turned away.

Most of them were widows, women with sick
hands or strange girls, unable to find anything to do.
The bureau proved itself a true friend in need.

The committee, largely on the basis of its direct
experience, has recommended the creation of an ef-
ficient municipal employment bureau, under the
control of a merit appointed person, and the establish-
ment of that bureau of a woman's department, also
in charge of a competent merit appointed person, a
woman. The committee further recommends the
creation of an advisory board of trained, mature
women, representing civic and other clubs, inter-
ested in not in politics and spoils, but in relief
and honest, intelligent service. The women's club
unanimously has endorsed these recommendations,
and it is understood that some of the finer advo-
cates are prepared to sponsor them. The Tribune
takes pleasure in commending the quiet and efficient
service of these club women and in inviting emula-
tion of it by men.

LOVE AND MONEY.

The thwarted romance of the gardener and the
millionaire's daughter, exposed of late in several
reels in a New York court offers food for medita-
tion by the audience of some 100,000 Americans
to which an enterprising press invites its attention.
The case of King Cophetua and the Beggar
Maid, of which this is an interesting but not unique
variation, did not turn out like that of the reluctant
gardener. But if the dowager queen had interfered
with the noble and highly aristocratic impulses of
her son, Cophetua, we are certain that the Beggar
Maid would have hesitated before she appealed to
the Lord High Chancellor to save her wounded
heart with a draft from the royal treasury. We
are confident that in an age which developed a
Cophetua Beggar Maid were not so thrifty and
that the interpretation of "hearts of gold" was
not so literal.

But this thwarted romance offers further matter
for the pleasure of the ironic observer. We have
been viewing the matter from the defendant's side
of the courtroom. Passing to the opposing side,
we find romance still entangled in chains of gold.

Says the disappointed gardener, "Why, if my
romance is broken for lack of money or what goes
with the continuous possession of money, why
should not I adopt the financial standard imposed
upon me and demand compensation in cash?" It
is not ours to answer him. This is supposed to be
a democracy, but it is wonderful how a bank ac-
count barricades the money from the moneyless.

AMERICA TO GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The notes dispatched by the state department to
Germany and Great Britain bring our relations with
those powers to the highest point of tension
reached since the outbreak of the present war.
Neither communication is at all likely to bring about
a serious crisis, for the spirit expressed, while
determined, is entirely amicable and the position
assumed clearly within the bounds of our rights
and legitimate interests.

We may expect, therefore, from both the friendly
governments addressed a response in like spirit,
and we are confident, as full compliance with our
suggestions as is possible.

On the other hand, the American nation should
stand emphatically and unitedly behind the presi-
dent and the secretary of state, avoiding any pre-
sident attitude and giving them the full sense of
the nation's moral support. This is the time for
Americans to be Americans, and that means that
our whole hearted loyalty belongs to those who
now bear the heavy burden of government and
with unquestioned patriotic devotion are guiding
the ship of state through troubled waters.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE SHIPPING BILL.

Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield are making
speeches before commercial and other organizations
in which they deplore the "partisan opposition" to
the administration's "merchant marine" measure.
They are appealing to the spirit of patriotism and
good citizenship in the hope of saving the shipping
bill that the jamming process failed to put through
the senate.

This period of calm and suspense, whether or
not another attempt is made to reorganize the ship-
ping bill, should conduce to a little earnest reflection.
Who gave a partisan complexion and character to
the shipping bill? Who is responsible for the un-
seemly spectacles we had to witness in the senate?
Who made true debate of the measure impossible
and provoked filibusters and time killing oratory?
Suppose the president had summoned able and ex-
perienced Republicans and Progressives—members of
the "opposition"—early in August or September
and had straightforwardly asked for their aid and
cooperation in framing a proper shipping bill or
bills—emergent or permanent? Suppose he had told
them that all partisanship and pride of authorship
would be rigorously excluded from the enterprise,
and sincerely invited searching and practical discus-
sion of ways and means of stimulating our shipping
and foreign trade at a time of stress and peril? Does
any one doubt that men like Burton, Weeks, Root,
and others would have gladly and heartily responded?

Would any considerable group have dared to make
a political football of the matter? Suppose, further,
the president had solicited the aid of the leading
chambers of commerce, maritime and other, and had
consulted real captains of industry? Would he not
have obtained extremely valuable suggestions?

Partisan opposition, indeed! Opposition votes
were cast for the banking and currency bill; opposi-
tion votes were cast for the toll exemption repeal
bill, for the trade commission bill, even for the Clay-
ton bill. In an unhappy moment the administration
decided to make its shipping bill a test of partisan
loyalty, and in an even more unhappy moment some
Democrats resorted to bullying and bragging. They
"had the votes" and the bill would be jammed
through, regardless of argument, fact, or sentiment.

We know what happened. Even Democrats finally
rebelled against the tactics of administration leaders
in the senate. The crude and futile bill was con-
demned by business opinion throughout the country.
It has had few independent advocates at any time.
The question at last resolved itself into one of saving
the face of the administration.

Editorial of the Day.

WILSON'S POLICY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

(From the Boston Employment.)
Inquiry at our state employment bureau yester-
day showed that the conditions of unemploy-
ment in Massachusetts are the worst ever record-
ed there. The war has aggravated conditions, but
the fact that they were bad enough before the war,
shows that all over the country seem to be facing
practically the same conditions everywhere.

One hundred times as many applications for
work are made as can be filled. The city and
state and the charitable associations are making
desperate efforts to do work for the unemployed,
yet even so the best we have been able to do is to
give jobs to twenty-six men to the disappointment
of 2,400 other job seekers every day.

When President Wilson, in the face of such
unparalleled misery and unemployment, fritters
away his time on a pet project for embroiling this
country in trouble with Europe and giving respect
to "there is nothing really the matter with
business" outside of "a condition of the mind,"
could anything more clearly show the intolerant
and selfish ignorance of the idealist who will not
face the stern, uncomfortable crisis of our national
depression?

This widespread national depression, misery,
stagnation, must be faced. President Wilson must
wake up!

A LINE-O-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let
the quips fall where they may.

LINE
SUGGESTED BY THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.

(Charles Stuart Calverley.)

ERE the morn the East has crimsoned,
When the stars are twinkling there,
(As they did in Watts's Hymns, and
Made him wonder what they were);
When the forest nymphs are heading
Fern and flower with alvery dew—
My infallible proceeding
Is to wake, and think of you.

When the hunter's ringing bugle
Sounds farweld to field and copse,
And I sit before my frugal
Meal of gruyere and chop;
When (as Gray remarks) "the moping
Owl doth to the moon complain,"
And the hour suggests sloping—
Fly my thoughts to you again.

Give me hope, the least, the dimmest,
Ere I drain the poisoned cup;
Tall me I may tell the chymist
Not to make that arsenic up!

Else the heart must cease to throb in
This my breast; and then, in tones
Hushed, men ask, "Who killed Cock Robin?"
They'll be told, "My Clara Jane!"

IS there much commerce in valentines in these
times? Do poets write lines on the Fourteenth of
February nowadays? And does anybody excepting
us read Charles Stuart Calverley? Many of
his verses are as good now, as on the day they
were written—and many more are not.

CAPT. STOTT of the city room informs us that
for two days he has responded to inquiries over
the telephone from persons who cannot puzzle out
the points of the three short, snappy stories, espe-
cially the point of No. 3. Farbelt from us to take
the 1 out of 1 by disclosing the answers. Labor
is its own reward.

THEY gotta stop sticking our flag around, or
we'll give them the piracy test.

Isabelle.

"I find a double economy in— It comes
in a big tube and goes twice as far because you
use only 1-3 as much."

THERE has been more or less discussion of the
question, Can a child understand and appreciate
"Alice in Wonderland"? Our remembrance, neces-
sarily nebulous, is that when we first read it,
at the age of, say, 10, the narrative sufficed, and
that with each subsequent reading we got a little
more out of it. "Alice" is "female love of humor,"
as has been said; it is merely a test of one's ap-
preciation of sheer nonsense. One may be devoid
of this appreciation and yet have a good sense of
humor.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE AFTERNOONS

STORY OF THE ENAMORED LADY.

ALTHOUGH the visitor was veiled, the vague
outline of her features and the angularity
and flatness of her figure led my brother to sur-
mise that she was not as beautiful as the rising
full moon; she corresponded in no particular
crude standard of female loveliness which
young men commonly entertain; but when her
errand was disclosed he took a very lively inter-
est in her. "Sir," she said, "I am in quest of
one who is most dear to me, and who, when he
vanished from my sight, was attired in a shirt
of the peculiar color which your advertisement
describes; I particularly remember the fine stripe
in the dannel. May I ask if your advertisement
has been replied to? 'Only by yourself,' said
my brother, 'and since we both seek the same
person, I should be thankful for any information
which you may be pleased to give me.' 'Oh, sir,'
said the lady, 'I saw him for the first and last
time last evening.' And she related, in the most
romantic manner, her strange meeting and
stranger flight with the young man who had
posed as Peter Pan. My brother was moved by
the narrative, which further convinced him of
the power of the Pink Shirt to disorder the wits
of the most prudent; and the captain obligingly
laid before them, in her young days, is a most
attractive type of English womanhood, fair
haired, with clear, brilliant coloring, tall
yet graceful, and passionately fond of
outdoor life, never so happy, indeed,
as when in the house."

She dresses quietly, is, indeed, rather
indifferent to feminine elegance, preferring
tailor made suits or riding habits, and
since the outbreak of the war has taken
an active part in the national movement
for the purpose of training
to assume the place in the United
Kingdom of the soldiers sent to the front.
Lady Londonderry takes the ground
that neither the late marquis nor the
Lord Londonderry played the leading
role in depriving Ireland of its autonomy
at the beginning of the nineteenth cen-
tury.

That Lord Castlereagh, who became
second Marquis of Londonderry, and who
committed suicide by cutting his throat,
left to leave, but was succeeded in his
honors by his half-brother, the third
marquis, the great-grandfather of the
present Lord Londonderry.

The late Lord Londonderry was an ex-
cellence type of the English grand
seigneur, with a keen sense of the moral
and material obligations of his rank.

He was a particularly warm and life-
long friend of King Edward, who used to
make a point of taking every foreign prin-
ciple or royal personage of importance
visiting London to dine at Londonderry
house in Park lane, which is much more
of a palace than an ordinary mansion.

It is full of superb statuary and pic-
tures, a house which King Edward
always was proud to show to foreigners
as an example of the home of a great
English noble.

Wynyard park, where the late Lord
Londonderry passed away, is one of the
finest country seats in England and was
designed by Wyatt, when Lord Beacons-
field was not to describe in his novels
under the transparent pseudonym of "Sir
Carrs Blanche."

One of the "trifles" at Wynyard park
which catches the eye of the visitor is a
large inkstand of solid gold, made out of
the many gold snuff boxes presented by
foreign sovereigns to the Lord Castlereagh
who represented Great Britain at the
congress of Vienna.

He was accompanied on that occasion
by his wife, a great beauty, who used to
wear his garter wound through her aban-
doned tresses, a style of coiffure that
made a great sensation at the Hofburg.
The blue velvet ribbon with his buckle
of diamonds and the legend of "Honi soit
qui mal y pense" in brilliant blue and
curious contrast to the compeets and
tarses worn by the other women.

Lord Londonderry, in spite of his Irish
titles and estates, is Scotch by origin,
being descended from the Stewarts of
Ochiltree, one of the many branches of
the house of Stewart, or Stuart, of which
the reigning family is the most em-
inuous line.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will
not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, sub-
ject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed.
Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests
for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

NEW ZEALAND BABY RULES.

N 1914 New York City had a death
rate of 9.46 per cent among its babies
less than a year old. No other Amer-
ican city has ever had a rate any-
where near so low.

The New York state board of health
reports that the death rate among farm-
ers' babies in rural New York is higher
than the New York City rate.

Probably the figures for New York state
are not very accurate. At that, they are
about the most accurate we have. The
chances are that the rate for rural New
York is about the same as that for rural
Illinois.

When we turn to Australia we find that
they have found a way to reduce the sick-
ness rate among farmers' babies. The
New Zealand rate for 1910 was 5.1. The
1913 rate in Dunedin was 3.8.

New Zealand comprises two thinly popu-
lated islands. The largest city, Auck-
land, has 110,000 inhabitants. There are
about 100,000 in the second city, Dunedin,
and three between 10,000 and 20,000.
In the main the population of New Zea-
land are country people.

There are several reasons for the
healthfulness of babies in New Zealand.
The laws are good. One gives \$10 to each
prospective mother, that she may have a
little more rest and a little better food.
A powerful factor in the Society for the
Health of Women and Children. Through
this society the newspapers carry a great
many helpful articles on motherhood.

This society maintains hospitals, dis-
pensaries, and a corps of nurses—one for
every station. They publish a book, a
series of small hand books in popular
form. Among these are "The Baby's
First Month" and "Feeding and Care of
Baby."

They stand for a policy in baby care.
Among the details in this policy are the
following:
1. The widespread adoption of clock-
like regularity in the feeding of babies.
2. The extension of the intervals be-
tween feedings throughout the early
months to three hours instead of feeding
every two hours.

The entire abandonment of night
feeding—that is, between 10 p. m. and
4 a. m.
3. The early use of hard, dry, or tough
foods needing mastication.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme indorses the
opinion that babies after the first month
do better if fed every four hours and not
at fixed times. The mother's sleep is better
at night. This society finds that under
this policy the babies thrive better. An
indirect good effect is that it increases
the proportion of mothers who breast-
feed.

Another of their policies is to promote

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the Brewster Co.)

ORD CASTLEREAGH, who has
now become through the death of
his father at Wynyard park, his
beautiful country place at Stock-
ton-on-Tees, sixth Marquis of Lon-
donderry, vacates his seat in the house
of commons as Tory member for Mal-
den.

He is a captain of the Royal Horse
guards, is married, a daughter of the
late Lord Londonderry, and is a most
attractive type of English womanhood, fair
haired, with clear, brilliant coloring,
tall yet graceful, and passionately fond
of outdoor life, never so happy, indeed,
as when in the house."

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He was accompanied on that occasion
by his wife, a great beauty, who used to
wear his garter wound through her aban-
doned tresses, a style of coiffure that
made a great sensation at the Hofburg.
The blue velvet ribbon with his buckle
of diamonds and the legend of "Honi soit
qui mal y pense" in brilliant blue and
curious contrast to the compeets and
tarses worn by the other women.

Lord Londonderry, in spite of his Irish
titles and estates, is Scotch by origin,
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"WHAT A SENATOR YOU WOULD BE, SOPHIA."

(From the Detroit News.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

CONCERNING AUTOMOBILE LICENSES.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—(To The Friend of the People.)—Could you inform me whether a city license for automobiles will be required this year or not, as I understand there was a decision in the courts ruling that double taxation was not legal and could not be collected? In this case should one pay the city license under protest or not?

WM. C. MILLER,
304 North Karlov avenue.

In three or four decisions rendered by the
supreme court the legality of the city vehicle
tax has been upheld, while the Illinois state
law specifically provides for collection of
license fees for municipalities on passenger
cars. In the recent case of Francis vs. the
city of Chicago, the supreme court held it was
not necessary to display any other number
than the state license number. But instruc-
tions have been issued to the police depart-
ment to compel the operator of an automobile
to carry the license for the payment of the
vehicle tax when the plate is not affixed to
the car. However, all owners of machines
in session it would serve the purpose as
well as with a minimum of inconvenience
to the general public.

WILL NOT ELEVATE THIS YEAR.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—(To The Friend of the People.)—Is there an ordinance concerning
the elevation of the railroad tracks
Fifty-first street and Western avenue,
and will you please tell me when this
work will be started? LOUIS THOMAS,
505 West Madison street.

The tracks at Fifty-first street are to be
elevated in accordance with an ordinance passed
by the city council April 22, 1914, the railroad
companies having until Dec. 31, 1914, to com-
plete the work. The work is proceeding faster
south, but owing to the separation of goods
between the tracks the work of elevating
the tracks in the neighborhood of Fifty-first
street is held up and they do not expect to be
able to do anything at this point this year.

CANNOT USE ROLLER TOWELS.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—(To The Friend of the People.)—I am writing you to inform you
that there are 300 men lodging on one
floor in the hotel at 600 South State
street and only three towels allowed them
with which to dry themselves. Kindly
report this matter to the proper authori-
ties for action and oblige.

PETER MCGAHAN,
City Collector.

An investigation was made and roller towels

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE STREETS.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—(Editor of The Trib-
une.)—The article by Mr. Henry M. Hyde,
Feb. 6, appealed to me forcibly because
of the fact that our place of business is
located in the heart of the city, and we
north of the Albany avenue school men-
tioned in the article, and the closing of
this street from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. has
caused us great loss and inconvenience.

Notwithstanding this fact I am en-
tirely in sympathy with the movement giving
the children all the playgrounds possible
and would not favor anything retarding
their welfare. But as the Albany avenue
force does not permit the children to
play in the park, I feel that if this street
were roped off only when the children are
out and left open for traffic when school
is in session it would serve the purpose
just as well, with a minimum of inconve-
nience to the general public.

OUR CHORAL CLUBS.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—(Editor of The Trib-
une.)—Reading a recent article by Mr.
Bryan Lathrop in regard to the pension
fund of the members of the Chicago Sym-
phony orchestra, I was surprised and dis-
tressed to find that in mentioning
the things of which Chicago should be
proud he failed to mention a single one
of the numerous worthy choral organiza-
tions of our city.

Being a member of the Apollo club and
knowing as I do the high standard of art
that the director has ever striven to main-
tain and the many hours of earnest, faith-
ful work which the members devote to
their work, I felt it a personal slight that
the president of an organization like the Apollo
club, more especially as the Apollo club
has often cooperated with the orchestra
in the production of works of merit at
their own expense. Aside from the Apollo
club there are a number of other choral
organizations of which it would seem
Chicago might be justly proud.

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knowing as I do the high standard of art
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CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Outfitters

Every woman in Chicago who can use a Coat or Suit should

—Visit Our—
Basement Today

The most wonderful sale ever known is now in progress there.

Final Clearance

\$10 and \$15

All Suits and Coats

These suits are principally in little women's and young women's sizes.

Sizes 14, 16, 18, 36 and 38

Saturday Special Waist

As All Silk Lace Waist for New Spring Model

Also Crepe de Chine Waist

Extra heavy quality silk. High or low collar, fancy button trimming. All the new shades.

New Spring Suits and Dresses

ARE NOW READY

Priced from \$25 to \$75

New Spring Dressy Silk Frock

Fine Crepe de Chine with Embroidered Collar and Neck

Special Today, \$25



AMUSEMENTS

MIDWAY Winter Gardens

60th and Cottage Grove Ave. This Afternoon at Two O'Clock

Children's Valentine Party, with

Miss Georgene Faulkner

The Story Lady—as Hostess

A Valentine Supper for the Benefit of The Chicago Kiddles in Hospitals

TONIGHT

COOKE & HOOPER

In Modern Novelty Dances

HUME & WOHLFORD

In Modern Ballroom Dances

DAFINE MARSH

In Modern Novelty Dances

HENRY THIES, JR.

Violin Soloist

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

Mardi Gras Night

Biggest Night of Winter Season

WEDNESDAY

Carnival Night

Favors for Everybody

ORCHESTRA HALL ELMENDORF

LAST TIMES TODAY AT 2:15

Around the United States

EXTRA: Sunday Afternoon

Southern Italy

POP. PRICES: 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50

ORCHESTRA HALL CHICAGO

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ALL WAGONET PROGRAM

TONIGHT at 8:15

Mme. Julia Claussen

Contraalto Soloist

ORCHESTRA HALL

MONDAY NIGHT FEB. 22

SCHMITT'S "47TH PSALM"

and COWEN'S "THE VEIL" by MUSICAL

APOLLO CLUB

(200 Seats). Harrison M. Wild, Conductor

Tickets Now—50c to \$2—at Lyon & Healy's

HAPPY THOUGHT! TODAY

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It is at Matinees and Operas.

Every Night at 8:15. Seats 4 weeks in advance.

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Great American Comedienne

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PALACE MUSIC | GREATER

LOIS EWELL

Lois Ewell

Emmett Corrigan

In the New Playlet, "THE RED HAT"

GEORGE McFARLANE

Late Star "The Midnight Girl"

BYRON & MAICE. DUFFY & LORINER

CHAS. ARNOLD CO. LEO DEVINOFF

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TRIO

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ILLINOIS | LAST

MAT. TODAY—POP. MAT. WED.

CHICAGO SINGING

AND DANCING AND LAUGHING.

AUDIENCE SPELLBOUND

COHAN & HARRIS Present a Great Play

"ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN

30 YEARS

COHAN'S GRAND || TODAY

AUDITORIUM—Tomorrow Aft. at 3:30

WISCONSIN

SPRINGFIELD

RECEIVED BY FRITZ

75c. \$1. \$1.50. \$2.00

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want a paper with ideals. Therefore, THE TRIBUNE—every morning.

How GERMANY DID IT!

How She Mobilized Her Vast Armies Almost Over Night—How Her Troops by the Tens of Thousands May Be Fighting in France Today and the Same Troops Be at the Front on the Russian Frontier Tomorrow—Shown by a

Railroad Map of Germany

Drawn by Prof. H. von Hedemann in Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen, and Printed in Colors in Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune

Germany did it by means of her **railroads**. She is doing it today by means of her **railroads**. It was her great system of railroads that enabled her to gather a million soldiers together almost overnight and start them for the border of France. It is her railroads today that enable her to move a whole army from Flanders to Russia, or from Russia to Flanders, before her enemies know anything about it.

Practically every point in the whole German Empire can be reached by a **ten hour journey on an express train**. From Koenigsberg to Muelhausen and from Kiel to Breslau a network of tracks covers the empire, and hundreds of the fastest express trains are ready at any hour to obey the commands of the German Military Staff. Germany's railroads can transport an **army** from the frontier of France to the frontier of Russia between sunset and sunrise.

Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune will contain a large map, drawn by Prof. H. von Hedemann, and printed in colors, showing the **whole railroad system of Germany**. It will show how every important city in the German Empire is linked with every other city. It will show the number of express trains that normally run between all the big centers. It will show you with what ease and rapidity Germany can mass her troops at **any point she wishes on any frontier**.

Get Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune

And See How Germany Does It

SECTION
GENERAL
SOCIETY, N
WANT

HUNGER IM
CHILDREN'S
AT SCHOOL

Examiners Find For
of Pupils Under
Some Distri

PENNY LUNCHES

BY HENRY M.
From
ce
dren
some
public
get on
the
four
little
who a

They are underweight
dwarfed in height, they
their little bodies are thin
they are starting out in life
from which it is impos-
sible to recover.

The city health depart-
ment completed an examina-
tion of children who attend the
at Wabash avenue and 15th
the Keith school at Dear-
fourth street, and the 15th
at Throop and Twentieth

Thirty Per Cent.
The examination was
by Health Officers
C. C. Culbertson, and H.

At the Farrer school
dren in attendance, 4
showed that 237 of the
demonstrated—in other
not get enough to eat
good physical condition
than 30 per cent of all
this school are trying to
work, while at the same
being slowly starved.

At the Keith school
boys and girls in atten-
dence of this group of children
were found to be
than 115, or 36.7 per cent
to be undernourished. It
seen pupils in this school
to do mental tasks for
of a lack of sufficient
have sufficient strength.

At Komsansky
At the Komsansky school
attendance of 917, there
nourished children, or
the total number.

There were in all 2
nourished, of whom 590,
per cent, were found to
be undernourished.

In four of the rooms
schools the examiners
dren aside and carefully
of them as to what he
last three meals.

There were 131 ch-
three rooms, of whom 10
plain signs of undernour-
children were from 7 to
10.

Of those who were
eight had had coffee
nothing else for break-
more—all but one had
coffee, bread, and butter
not oatmeal and bread.

When it comes to l-
children had nothing eat
had tea or coffee, while
thirteen had soup or so-
eight had bread and meat.

Three of the kids w-
bed the night before, tea
with bread, twenty-two
soup.

In all the meals taken
meat, and none of the ch-
to eat.

In Chicago penny
served at the Haines
place and Wabash
Foster school, 15th
O'Brien street, the
Twentieth street and
and the Washburne
and Jefferson streets.

Under the sixth, ex-
clude the cooking ap-
pendants are furnished
education, while the
furnished by the ex-
of the Chicago Women's

A penny lunch on a
opened within a couple
Held school at Third
streets, under the direc-
L. F. Goodhue. Most
feeding the sixth, ex-
grades in the school
sons in the domestic
at three days a week.

utilize the skill of the
under the direction of
cooking and serving in
a cent each.

All for 1
The necessary ex-
paid for by contribu-
ary of the school, and
friends and the room
bought at wholesale
principal thinks, will
of bread and jam, with
a bowl of soup, with
In the open air
schools of Chicago, w-
the children who are
undernourished, lunch-
are served at the ex-
both McCormick's and
Meanwhile there a
school buildings in C-
which there is a cer-
children who do not
and in which no penny
or any other attempt
the problem.

HUNGER IMPEDES CHILDREN'S WORK AT SCHOOL DESKS

Examiners Find Forty Per Cent
of Pupils Underfed in
Some Districts.

PENNY LUNCHEONS A REMEDY.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

From 25 to 40 per cent of all the children who attend some of the Chicago public schools do not get enough to eat.

From a quarter to four-fifths of the little boys and girls who are being trained in these schools are at the same time subjected to a process of slow starvation.

They are underweight, they lack strength, their little bodies are thin and scrawny, they are starting out in life with a handicap from which it is impossible for them ever to recover.

The city health department has just completed an examination of all the children who attend the Farren school at Wabash and Fifty-first street, the Keith school at Dearborn and Thirty-third street, and the Komensky school at Throop and Twentieth streets.

Thirty Per Cent Underfed. The examination was made by Superintendent Health Officer F. D. Francis, G. C. Oubertson, and H. L. Wright.

At the Farren school, with 757 children in attendance, the examination showed that 237 of the pupils were undernourished—in other words, they do not get enough to eat to keep them in good physical condition. A little more than 30 per cent of all the children in this school are trying to deal mental work, while at the same time they are being slowly starved.

At the Keith school there were 851 boys and girls in attendance. Among this group of children the worst conditions were found to prevail. No less than 118, or 30.7 per cent, were found to be undernourished. Four out of every five pupils in this school are being driven to do mental tasks for which—because of a lack of sufficient food—they do not have sufficient strength.

At Komensky School. At the Komensky school an examination of 917, there were 235 undernourished children, or 25.6 per cent of the total number.

There were in all 2,655 children examined, of whom 800 or more than 28 per cent, were found to be undernourished.

In four of the rooms in one of these schools the examiners called the children into and carefully questioned each of them as to what he had eaten for his last three meals.

There were 131 children in these three rooms, of whom forty-three showed signs of undernourishment. The children were from 7 to 9 years old.

Of those who were underfed twenty-eight had had coffee and bread and nothing else for breakfast, while fifteen had had two of the total—had coffee, bread, and butter. One lucky kid got oatmeal and bread and butter.

When it comes to lunch two of the children had nothing at all to eat, twenty had tea or coffee, with bread and butter, thirteen had soup or corn and bread, and eight had bread and meat.

Three of the kids were supposed to be fed the night before, ten had coffee or tea and bread, twenty-four had meat or soup, and none of the children got an egg to eat.

There is only one answer, of course—There must be a child must be furnished enough food and of proper kind and quality.

Penny Lunches Served. In Chicago penny lunches are now served at the Haines school at Twenty-third and Wabash, at the Loomis school at Thirty-first and Wabash, at the Farren school at Fifty-first and Wabash, at the Keith school at Dearborn and Thirty-third, at the Adams school at Dearborn and Forty-second, and at the Washburne school at Fourteenth and Jefferson streets. In each of these schools the cooking apparatus and the attendance are furnished by the board of education, while the food supplies are furnished by the extension department of the Chicago Women's club.

A penny lunch on a new basis is to be opened within a couple of weeks at the Holden school at Thirty-first and Loomis streets, under the direction of Principal F. Goodhue. Most of the girls at the school are from the sixth and eighth grades in that school take cooking lessons in the domestic science course two or three days a week. It is proposed to use the skill of these cooking pupils, under the direction of the teachers, in preparing and serving lunches at a cost of 1 cent each.

All for 1 Cent. The necessary equipment has been lent for by contributions from the teachers of the school and some outside friends and the food supplies will be bought at wholesale prices, which, the principal thinks, will allow the serving of bread and jam, with a cup of cocoa or a bowl of soup with bread, at 1 cent.

In the open air and open window schools of Chicago, where are gathered the children who are threatened with tuberculosis, lunches and other meals are served at the expense of the Elizabeth McCormick memorial fund.

Meanwhile there are more than 300 school buildings in Chicago, in most of which there is a certain percentage of children who do not get enough to eat and in which no penny lunches are served or any other attempt is made to solve the problem.

"The Tribune" Is Their Text Book.



Front row, left to right: MISS LAMAR SHENDAN, MISS MADELINE SADLER, HARRY HOTCHKIN, MISS ELOISE D. CAREY, and MISS JEANNETTE TUTHILL. Rear row, left to right: MILTON W. MEYER, EMORY CRISWELL, N. PHILLIPS, HARRY WALTER, P. HANSON, MISS MARGARET WILCOX, and CHESTER HANSON.

CLASS ANALYZES TRIBUNE PUNCH

Eight Northwestern Boys
and Five Co-eds Study
First Page Stories.

THE TRIBUNE is being used as a text by the class in advanced English composition at Northwestern university. It is to help out in the \$1,000,000 deficit of E. J. Tobin, county superintendent of schools, is able to carry a legal point he raised yesterday in regard to the apportionment of the state common school fund by the state auditor.

The state tax budget for 1915 carries an item of \$3,000,000, which is known as the common school fund. The Illinois statute provides that on the first Monday in January annually the auditor of public accounts shall apportion the fund among the counties in proportion to population.

Cook County's Share. Cook county's share of this fund is about 47 per cent. But this county does not receive this amount, according to Supt. Tobin.

"The state law provides," said he, "that the salaries of the superintendents of schools in each county in the state shall be paid out of the common school fund. The state auditor does not apportion the total fund first and then subtract the amount of the salaries of the superintendents of schools from the apportionment for each county, as I contend he should do under the law."

"Instead of this the state auditor subtracts the total of the salaries of the county superintendents of schools in the 102 counties in the state from the \$3,000,000 before he makes the apportionment. This makes Cook county pay 47 per cent of the deficit of the state auditor in the other 101 counties. This amounts to \$480,000."

City Loses \$92,000. "Out of the \$480,000 I figure we are losing this year the city schools would be entitled to about \$92,000."

"I have asked State's Attorney Hynes' office for a legal opinion about this matter. Assistant State's Attorney Charles S. Case Jr. has been looking up the law, and while he is not prepared to give a definite opinion, he reports that his first investigation indicates my point is borne out by the state law."

"In case the state's attorney's office renders an opinion in our favor I will take steps to get the \$92,000. Possibly we can get back money which we may have lost this way in previous years."

No Hegewisch for Nootbar. Chief Gleason says to Nootbar, "That I know of."

Chief Gleason yesterday had his attention called to rumors that Capt. Max Nootbar, "the human lid" of the old south side red light district, was to be sent to Hegewisch or some other outlying station.

"He got Nootbar to be transferred from Twenty-second street," he was asked.

"Not that I know of," was his answer. "There was a slight mistake on the 'I'."

BURGLAR RAID IN WOODLAWN. Enter Two Houses and Escape with Loot Valued at \$850.

Burglars entered two houses in the Woodlawn police district yesterday and escaped with jewelry and silverware valued at \$850. In one case a skeleton key was used to gain entrance and in the other the front door was "jimmied."

Albert B. Trotter of 6221 Drexel avenue and Charles A. Kenworthy of 6187 Eberhardt avenue were the victims.

MRS. YOUNG MAY GET \$92,000 MORE

County Supt. Tobin Leads
Fight to Gain Money
from State.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and the board of education may receive an extra \$92,000 to help out in the \$1,000,000 deficit of E. J. Tobin, county superintendent of schools, is able to carry a legal point he raised yesterday in regard to the apportionment of the state common school fund by the state auditor.

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SMITH TO HANG AT 10 A. M. TODAY

Slayer of Hazel Weinstein
Not Insane, Alienists As-
sure Gov. Dunne.

Roswell C. F. Smith will pay the penalty of his crime this morning. He is to hang for the murder of 4-year-old Hazel Weinstein. Jailer William T. Davies plans to spring the drop on the gallows at 10 a. m.

After additional alienists had examined Smith for traces of epilepsy, Gov. Dunne yesterday denied the last appeal for a reprieve. The governor recalled that the epilepsy claim of Smith had not been disclosed at any of the three hearings previously held at Springfield.

No Trace of Insanity. Between the various hearings the alienists sent by the governor made separate examinations of Smith and reported there was no indication of mental aberration. The report of Dr. H. Douglas Singer, director of the state psychopathic institute, concluded:

"There is no evidence of any insanity and from the information received from the prisoner and other sources he knew the nature and consequences of his crime at the time it was committed."

Minister Visits Smith. The Rev. Benjamin Aldrich, pastor of the New First Congregational church, spent two hours with Smith last night just after the doomed man had eaten a large meal in the old jailer's office, which serves as the "death chamber." During the afternoon Smith's father had talked long and earnestly with his son. Later in the evening the mother emerged from the room crying.

"I have one hope," said Smith to a reporter. "I hope that ten or twenty years from now, when I will have been forgotten—I hope that Illinois will realize that taking a life in the name of the law is a disgrace to the law."

Kielat was quoted as saying that Dr. F. W. McNamara, the jail physician, will attend the hanging.

MAX KLEIST LOSES HIS SUIT;
CASE THROWN OUT OF COURT

New York Judge Holds Stories He Gave Newspapers of Assaults on Him Might Prejudice Jurors.

New York, Feb. 12.—Max Kleist lost his suit against B. N. Bretting today. The jury was discharged by Judge Hand in Federal court because of the publication yesterday of stories to the effect that Kleist had been assaulted twice since his wife, who was Juliet Bretting, ceased to live with him.

In discharging the jury Judge Hand directed that the expense of a new trial, if ordered, be borne by Kleist.

The court held that publication of the stories of assault doubtless would tend to influence the jury in Kleist's behalf.

Before discharging the jury Judge Hand called to the witness stand newspaper reporters, who testified that Kleist had made the statements attributed to him in the newspapers concerning the alleged assault. Kleist was quoted as saying that one of the assaults was committed in New York by gangsters and the other in a New Mexican mine owned by the defendant.

Chief of Police Gleason yesterday had his attention called to rumors that Capt. Max Nootbar, "the human lid" of the old south side red light district, was to be sent to Hegewisch or some other outlying station.

"He got Nootbar to be transferred from Twenty-second street," he was asked.

"Not that I know of," was his answer. "There was a slight mistake on the 'I'."

STATE WORKS FOR JOBLESS.
Legislators Plan Projects for Temporary and Permanent Relief of Unemployed.

The state of Illinois yesterday looked up at the most likely source of relief for the idle workers of Chicago.

As an emergency measure a group of state senators who are studying the problem have proposed to provide for the most needy of the workless by largely increasing the amount of public work under construction. For permanent relief the rehabilitation of the state free employment agencies and unemployment insurance are suggested.

The movement is led by State Senators Samuel A. Eliason, Willett H. Cornwell, John A. Swanson, Martin B. Hall, and George W. Harris.

SEE THAT SIGN? SHINES ONE MILE

Twelve Foot Illuminated
Letters Advertise World's
Greatest Newspaper.

The world's largest illuminated sign flamed forth on Michigan avenue last night. Even the most sophisticated boulevardiers stopped to comment on the size of the sign and the brilliance of the illumination.

A heavy fog blotted out nearly all other electric displays, but this one was visible to motorists and pedestrians for blocks.

And Here Is What It Says. Here is what it says:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
FIRST IN
News
Public Service
Circulation
Advertising

The sign forms a part of the south wall of the Moose building at Michigan avenue and Randolph street and measures 60 by 100 feet.

The letters in the words, "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE," are twelve feet high, and can be read at a distance of a mile and a quarter on a clear night. The illumination is furnished by twenty-four specially designed reflector lamps having a combined lighting value of 38,000 candlepower, or an average of 1,500 candlepower to every sixteen square feet of the sign.

Effective by Daylight, Too. The lettering is painted on rolled steel, and the supporting framework is held in place by 215 steel rods, which are attached to the building. The four upper stories of the building are covered by the sign. Unlike most electric signs, it is just as effective by daylight as at night.

"EATS" FOR OLD NEWSIES
IF THEY UP AND HUSTLE.

Charles A. McCulloch Will Be Host at Banquet if Total Proceeds of Sales Reach \$10,000.

"Old Newsies' day" was given a boost yesterday when Charles A. McCulloch, secretary of the executive committee, offered to be the host at a banquet for the "old timers" if the total proceeds of the day reach \$10,000. The old "newsies" will have "their day" next Thursday, when they will sell papers for charity, and the banquet will be held the following Saturday night.

Final plans for the day will be made this afternoon in the council chamber of the city hall. Mayor Harrison and Mr. McCulloch have issued a call inviting all the volunteers to be present. The roster of speakers includes the mayor, Mr. McCulloch, Judge Thomas F. Sully, Ald. Victor J. Schaeffer, John M. Kantor, Max Annenberg, and Joe Grish.

The executive committee agreed to make an effort to enlist some well known men who once cried "Extra" with the best of them, but have not yet been counted in. Among these are Judge K. M. Landis, William J. Benton, Ald. Ellis Geiger, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Joseph O. Kostner, Judge Joseph P. Rafferty, and James Aloysius Quinn.

EXHIBITS U. S. LICENSES FOR
SALE OF OPIUM AND COCAINE.

Charles Truax Says Government Regulations Make Evasion Practically Impossible.

What he described as the only two licenses issued thus far by the government for the sale and distribution of opium and cocaine were exhibited last night by Charles Truax, Mr. Truax spoke to the north side branch of the Chicago Medical society.

The new Harrison law, covering the sale of dope, will go into effect on March 1. It requires all those who handle the drugs to keep a close record of their purchases and disbursements. The record will be open for examination by any internal revenue officer at any time.

ELUDE PAPAS, FOOL SLEUTHS; NOW THEY'RE WED

Berry Cantwell and Helen De-
neen Elope to Crown Point
After Three Months.

THEN BOTH WIN BLESSING.

Love, besides shining in its celebrated specialty of laughing at locksmiths, has a way of outwitting detectives, snoring marriage license bureau "baby black-lies" and snoring back on hope-to-die promises with honor unimpaired.

To which effect witness the fact that Helen Geraldine Deneen, Oak Park debutante and a relative of former Gov. Deneen, is Mrs. Berry Cantwell today and a relative of Attorney Robert E. Cantwell.

Helen Geraldine, who is 18, and young Berry Cantwell, who votes for the first time next spring, have been contemplating elopement since before Miss Deneen put her hair up. They kept their intentions pretty much to themselves until last fall, when Mrs. Della Deneen and Attorney Cantwell, the parents in the case, became aware of something was brewing.

The Parents Get Busy. Cantwell rushed to County Clerk Switzer and asked him to add the name of William B. Cantwell—that's Berry—to the new "baby black-lies," an institution designed to check marriages of the "puppy love" variety.

Mrs. Deneen, acting independently, engaged a detective agency to keep Helen at home.

The night of Nov. 27, 1914—the first night the crime, divorce, and elopement specialists were on the job—Helen told her mother she was going to take a walk around the block. Her intentions were duly made to the waiting detectives.

When Helen failed to turn the corner, but kept right on going, they halted her. There was an embarrassing scene and the detectives took Helen home. Later that night Helen, on condition that the detectives be dismissed, made a solemn promise.

On the Honor System. "I won't promise not to marry Barry," you couldn't expect that," she said. "But I will contract not to be married for a long, long time."

Helen had been brought up on the honor system, and her mother was satisfied. She was even willing to let Barry call as a suitor who some day might be something more. After which Barry became something of a stranger in the Cantwell home.

As was his custom, he presented himself in the forenoon yesterday at the Deneen residence at 701 South Clinton avenue. When Helen said she had planned a shopping tour he volunteered to accompany her.

"Don't be worried if we don't come back for luncheon, mother," Helen said cheerfully.

Helen didn't get home for luncheon. Neither did Barry. It was evening before Oak Park saw either of them.

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Co-ed Referee Gets a "Ducking."



MISS MINERVA FOUTS

Miss Minerva Fouts, a freshman co-ed of Northwestern university, yesterday was unwisely enough to act as referee of a swimming race. The race was close. Miss Fouts announced the winner. Instantly she was surrounded by a clamoring, protesting group of dripping young women. Miss Fouts edged nearer and nearer to the tank to escape contact with the wet bathing suits and—splash!

Miss Fouts came to the surface with the flowers on her turban drooping. Her skirt presented the appearance of a balloon. The swimmers dived to the rescue and Miss Fouts rewarded their efforts by throwing water in their faces.

PAY UP TO HELP THE MAYOR.
PRICE OF JOB, SAY BAILIFFS.

Men Discharged from Traeger's Office Charge a Regular Schedule of Extortion for Campaign Fund.

The price of holding a job under Sheriff John E. Traeger is a substantial contribution to the Harrison campaign fund, according to two bailiffs who were discharged summarily. Edward Bein was dismissed from the service yesterday, and Henry Houle was told to quit Thursday. Bein says their fate was sealed when they refused "to come across" with \$25 each to assist Mayor Harrison in his campaign.

According to Bein a regular system of "taxes" for this purpose has been levied in the sheriff's office. He says the schedule is as follows: Bailiffs, \$25 each; deputy sheriffs, \$40; elevator starters, \$15; elevator men, \$10; scrub men and women, \$7.50 each.

"Morris Wilson, chief bailiff, told me I would have to 'come across' with \$25 for the Harrison fund by Monday," said Bein. "I told him I couldn't do it. He said I had been too friendly with the Sweitzer people. Then Chief Deputy Charles Peters handed me a letter stating my services were no longer needed. It was signed by John E. Traeger."

"Bein and Houle were let out," Mrs. Peters said, "because, as the sheriff notified me, other men have been appointed in their places. I do not believe they were discharged on account of refusal to give up money. There may be some contributions among employees, but there has been nothing compulsory about it."

Banker and Wife Slain
BY TWO HOUSEBREAKERS.

Bandits Call Gled Couple to Door of Fruitvale, Cal., Home, Seize, Bind, and Beat Them to Death.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 12.—Jacob Vogel, former president of the Citizens bank of Fruitvale, and his wife were found murdered yesterday in their home in Fruitvale, a suburb. They had been beaten to death by burglars.

Mr. and Mrs. Vogel are believed to have been called to the door by two men, who seized them, bound their hands, and when they made an outcry beat them to death.

ASKS ABOUT COUNCIL ORDERS
Public Utilities Board Demands to Know How Surface Lines Treat City Edicts.

The state public utilities commission instructed the Chicago surface lines yesterday to give specific and detailed answers as to whether the twelve council orders for service betterment have been complied with, and if not, to give reasons.

"If the orders are not practicable, tell us why they are not practicable," said the commission.

The commission, referring to testimony which had just been given by W. M. Weatherwax, superintendent of the Chicago surface lines, Attorney George W. Miller, representing the surface lines, promised to have the information when the hearing is resumed in Chicago on Feb. 24.

SHE HAS JOBS FOR 39 GIRLS.
Mrs. Leonard E. Mader Says She Is Looking for Applicants for Clerical Positions.

Mrs. Leonard E. Mader, municipal director of public welfare, yesterday reported she had positions for thirty-three young women in clerical work. She is looking for applicants.

JUDGE ELECTION THROWN BACK TO SOAP BOX BASIS

Supreme Court Holds Direct
Primary Provisions of
1913 Are Invalid.

HARRISON MEN ARE JUBILANT.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—The Illinois Supreme court today refused to grant a writ of mandamus directed against County Clerk Robert M. Switzer of Cook county, ordering him to call a direct primary election for the nomination of Supreme, Superior, and Circuit court judges in Cook county, preliminary to the June judicial elections. The writ had been prayed for by State's Attorney Medley H. Harris.

The immediate effect of the decision is that five Supreme court justices, all of the Circuit court judges in the state, and one Superior court judge in Cook county will be nominated by the old soap box primary method or by some nonpartisan arrangement which seems likely to be made or through the means of convening the primary precinct committees, as they existed two years ago, sitting at the county convention.

1913 Amendments Fall. Today's decision had nothing to do with the constitutionality of any part of the primary act. It held, simply, that the 1913 amendments, as they were put through in the last session of the legislature in the hurry up methods and tactics which were employed, failed to attend to all of the details.

The general election law requires that nominations must be made before a certain date. The better-shelter amendments to the primary act stipulated definite dates for the nomination of candidates under the primary law. The dates were in direct conflict, and the opinion of the court is that the two statutes are in direct contravention; that the alleged amendments to the primary law, insofar as they affect the judicial elections, are void because of their very terms, and therefore is nothing left to do except to deny the mandamus writ.

Harrison Men See Victory. Harrison men in Cook county are claiming a distinct victory because of the decision, and are saying they are in control of the Democratic county committee and will name the entire Democratic slate for judges from Supreme court justices on down the line.

FIFTEEN TO BE ELECTED. Besides helping to elect a member of the Supreme court in the June election, Chicago and Cook county voters will name fourteen judges of the Circuit court and one judge of the Superior court.

The term of Supreme Court Justice O. P. N. Carter expires this June. Cook county is in the Seventh supreme judicial district. The members of this district are: Wm. L. Lake, Kane, Kane, and Du Page.

Four other Supreme court justices are to be elected in June, and all five nominations will be made by the old style convention method, instead of the primary method.

Besides that of Justice Carter the terms of the following expire in June: The late Alonzo K. Vickers, East St. Louis, First district.

William H. Farmer, Vandalia, Second district.

Frank K. Dunn, Charleston, Third district.

James H. Cartwright, Oregon, Sixth district.

Democrats May Control. Justice Vickers, who was a Republican, died recently, and Gov. Dunne will name an successor to serve until the election in June.

Dunn, Cartwright, and Carter are Republicans. Farmer is a Democrat.

WHICH GOES TO PROVE THAT ALL MEN ARE BORN FIBBERS.

NOW FOR A NICE LITTLE JAUNT IT ISN'T FAR.

A LITTLE WALK IS GOOD FOR A FELLOW TWICE A DAY.

WHEN WE GET THROUGH THIS IT'S ALL SMOOTH SAILING.

WE CAN LOP OFF HALF A BLOCK BY CUTTING THROUGH THIS BRUSH.

YOU CAN SEE IT WHEN WE GET OVER THIS HILL.

ISN'T IT A BEAUTY! YES, BUT YOU'RE SURE THAT'S NOT A MIRAGE?

Marion Harland's Helping Hand

By Marion Harland

Wants Silk Quilt Pattern.

PLEASE tell me where I could get a pattern for a silk quilt that I am going to make. In return I will send a pretty crochet-pattern for a spread to any one would want it. C. A. M. V.

You ask so little that I pass along your request without hesitation to our fancy lady what will correct the "sallowing" of hair. The wearer (and lawful owner) of a beautiful head of snow white hair told me the other day that she washes it every week or two in bluing water and brushes it dry with a clean hair brush kept for that purpose alone. This brush is dipped in the bluing water when she has used it and allowed to dry with the bluing on it. She makes the bluing water about as

orations are properly carried out, and fact to take entire charge of the whole affair. Could you suggest the best book for this kind of work, or give me an idea how I can study it? Mrs. H. E.

In every large city there are women who make a profession of managing children's parties. It requires much tact and a thorough appreciation of children's

generous. You will hear from them soon. The crochet pattern will be gratefully accepted. I doubt not, but you must consider that you owe us anything but a will.

→

White Hair Turned Yellow.

What can I do with my switches of tea hair, which have turned yellow? "Ed."

→

You should pass your query over to the beauticians and purveyors of "beauty secrets" had I not, by accident, learned lately

perhaps rather more "darkly, beautifully blue." I am told that the simple expedient is in practice by many women whose hair, in graying, becomes yellowish. It can do no harm.

→

Managing Children's Parties.

"I am anxious to take up the study for the entertainment of children, or rather to learn the art of giving children's parties to relieve mothers of all responsibility, make out the menu, see that the dec-

→

sale will supply us with useful hints up to this head?

→

Tracing Missing Friend.

There are advertisements published most daily in all newspapers by persons seeking lost friends or relatives. Mrs. N. B., who makes an inquiry along this line, may be able to trace her friend advertising in the papers of the locale where the missing one was last heard from.

<p>om know not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them t</p>		
<p>LUTHERAN.</p> <hr/> <p>SWEDISH EV. LUTHERAN IMMANUEL CHURCH. -36 SEDGWICK-ST., CORNER HOBBS. Rev. E. K. JONSON, PASTOR</p> <p>Special Peace Services.</p> <p>Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. W. E. W. Carlson will teach the English class at 3 o'clock. Thursday evening prayer service at 7:30. Friday services next Sunday evening, Feb.</p>	<p>PRESBYTERIAN.</p> <hr/> <p>SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Michigan-av. and 20th-st.</p> <p>CHARLES FREDERICK WISHART, D. D., Minister.</p> <p>11 A. M. "SHOWERS OF BLESSING." 7:45 P. M.</p>	<p>SPIRITUALIST.</p> <hr/> <p>Order of Fraternal Spiritualists, "The North Av. Auditorium"</p> <p>ENTRANCE, 533 NORTH-AV. CORNER OF SEDGWICK-ST.</p> <p>SPEAKERS AND MESSAGE BEARER 7:30 P. M. 8 P. M. Rev. Felicia Howes, Mrs. Matilda Morr, Mrs. Frances Dilleto, Mrs. Susie Dill, Mrs. Sadie Streiner, Dr. Alex. Catrd.</p> <p>DREXEL HALL, COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and 40TH-ST. REFRACTOR and MESSAGE BEARER</p>
<p>WICKER PARK CHURCH,</p>		

148. C. R. C. ANDA, PASTOR.
 149. DR. R. F. WEIDNER.
 Miss Amanda Brunkhorst, soloist.
 Pulpit cordially invited.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary Peace Anniversary
 P. J. H. Farrell and Dr. Brunkhorst.
 SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 22, 8:30.
 M. R. CHURCH, SO. PARK-AV. & 83D.
 Mile. Bonnar and Sig. De
 Gregorio, Singers.
 149. A. M. DR. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM.

ROGERS PARK CHURCH,
 ASHLAND AND GREENLEAF-AVE.
 REV. J. HASTIE ODGERS.
 150—Address by Sherman G. Kingston (local
 service).—The Old Puritanism and
 the new.

**ST. JAMES METHODIST
 EPISCOPAL CHURCH,**
 CORNER 46TH-ST. AND ELLIS
 AVE. Bayard Mitchell, Pastor

By the Choir.
 "BREAST THE WAVE".....SHELEY
 "FACE TO FACE".....JOHNSON
 "O LOVE THAT WILT NOT LET ME GO"
 "MARCH OF THE MACKINOGS".....SHELEY
 "DROOP, SACRED HEAD".....MATYNDER
 "THE ENDING OF THE RAIN"
 MR. ALBERT F. MCCARRELL, Director.
 MRS. ORA H. KENDALL HOLSTMAN, Secy.
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 MR. HENRY A. MIX, TOW.
 MR. ARTHUR C. H. SPURD, Basso.

**HYDE PARK
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,**
 BLACKSTONE-AV. AND 83D-ST.
 Alexander Alison Jr., Pastor.
 11—"Inspiring Mediocrity."
 7:45—"The Best Valentine."
 151—Address by Therman G. Kingston "11
 Bible School, 9:45. BEGINNERS "11
 Special Music at Night by
 Choir of Mandel Hall,
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 OF MANKIND.

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 REDEEMER-CHURCH-10:00 A. M. to 12:00 P. M.
 WOODLAWN-KIMBARK-AV. N. R. 8:30

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Lecture Every Night.**

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PUBLIC INVITITE.**

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SUNDAY MEETINGS**
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ENTRANCE MICHIGAN-AV.,
DR. MCIVOR TYNDALL.**

11 A. M. S. P. M. S. P. M.
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REV. JAMES E. WALKER, Pastor.
10:30 A. M.: "Christians and Spiritualism"
7:45 P. M.: "Lincoln and Moses."
His Brother, Grace, 12 noon.

Y. M. C. A.
Y. M. C. A.
ILLUSTRATED.
"THE PERILS AND SAFEGUARDS OF YOUNG MEN."
Lectured by
MRS. L. WILBUR NESSE
SUNDAY, 4 P. M.
AT THE HYDE PARK DEPARTMENT
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"EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA"
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ISABELLA M. POWERSLEY, LEADER.

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8:00. SUNDAY MORNING,
Silent Meeting, 11:00.
Regular Service, 11:30 a. m.
SPEAKER—MRS. MORSE.

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Edw. Harvey Curtis, Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE, 11:00.
4:30 P. M. VENUE SERVICE.

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BEACON LIGHT
SPIRITUAL CHURCH,
1300 N. Clark-st. 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.
SPEAKERS: Dr. Jacobson and Mrs. Julia
Barnard. Dr. Jacobson will speak
and Mrs. C. A. Thompson, Mrs. Minnie Gurte.

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HALL & TRINITY BLDG., 481 E. 21ST-ST.
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DR. FRANK HUBERT
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CONFERENCE, 10:00 P. M.

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table with candles, flowers, and favors
is not one to be encouraged. The best
taste has never been displayed in this
fashion. The low bank of flowers with
ribbons extending to guests with favors
her name and address may be written
upon it with hearts for stamps. This
will be brought on with desert, a cake
or ice, and placed before her with di-
rections about the cutting.

SUNDAY

not believe. 1. Corinthians, i., 21—PAUL-RADER, Pastor

men.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

M. M. MANGASARIAN.
A CRITICISM AND AN APPRECIATION OF
THE UNION NOW A WAR.

2. "WHAT HAS FRANCE
DONE FOR HUMANITY?"

MAJESTIC THEATER.
11 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF JESSE D. WHITE

ITS INFLUENCE ON
CIVILIZATION."

BY L. P. STRAUDE, C. P. OF
HALL B3. MAJESTIC THEATER.
S. P. M.

Huldah L. Potter-Loose,
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OPEN DISCUSSION.

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Will speak at 11 a. m., Sunday, Feb. 14.
Doors open 10:30 a. m.

—

(State and Randolph—)

THEOPHOSY,
RESANT HALL, 118 & MICHIGAN
9:30 P. M.: THE ATONEMENT
MR. D. S. M. UNGER
F. M.: NATIONAL LECTURE
S. P.: EXOTERIO BIBLE STUDY
PUBLISHED BY THE
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Johnson, daughter of Mr. George Nelson Johnson of Eugene Morse Barnhart, son with Barnhart of 1120 Le will take place this evening Presbyterian church of the Rev. David Hugh Jones, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Mark's Episcopal church. Miss Barbara Waldo Conn., formerly of Chicago, will be matron of honor. Miss Helen Glen maid.

James McKinney of will be best man and the John B. Hunter, Russell Butler, Russell Walcott

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 ceiving amazingly what
 them to accomplish.
 the picture is worth a
 narrative sake it will be
 taste of disappointment.
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1

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for Panama Canal Zone, Central
Departments of Colombia, Chile,
Peru [except Iquitos], and
Venezuela, by S. J. Heredia, 10
5:45 p. m.
for Europe [except Germany,
Italy, Luxembourg, and Turkey],
Asia, and East Indies, via La
Mediterranean, Monday, Feb. 16,
for Great Britain and Ireland,
Tuesday, Feb. 16, 11:30 a. m.
D. A. CANNON